(10205) H. B. asks: Would you please tell me if the $1 / 2$-inch Ruhmkorff coil used with
the set of wireless telegraph mentioned in the Scientific American Suphiement, No. 1363, page 21849 , of February 15, 1902, could be
made to work the receiving apparatus explained in the same issue to a distance of $1-3$ of mile over land? If not, how large a coil wil
it reauire: A. ${ }^{\text {Wo ch }}$ suppose the $1 / 2$-inch co it require: A. We suppose the $1 / 2$-inch coil
could be made to work a wireless receiver at a distance of $1-3$ mile over land, else Mr.
Hopkins would not have said it could; hut we
should use a shoul use a 2 -inch coil, or larger, if we were them availahle under all conditions,
giving even a larger spark than that. A large
coil will give a fat, short spark. Any coil coil will give a fat, short spark. Any coil
near its limit of spark length must give only a thin, blue spark
(10206) G. B. asks: We have tried different ways in cutting round glass rods of
$1 / 2$ inch to $y / 8$ inch without good results. Will you kindly advise best way of doing same? A. A glass rod is usually broken by making
a con one side with a file or diamond and
giving a quick bend at the point opposite to the cut. An improvement upon this method althougb requiring more work, would be to make a cut entirely around the rod, and apply
heat at the place where the cut is made. red-hot piece of iron $\%$ inch in diameter will
be the best for applying the heat to the will This may be fitted into a handele and used
be the
(10207) W. J. T. writes: I learn through a manufacturer of great numbers of
automobile Ruhmkorff coils that by placing the inside terminal of the secondary winding may be obtained than when the outside ter minal is placed nearest to it. Judging from (and made by other manufacturers), small Ruhmkorff coils are in general constructed like those of the above manufacturer. Has any of the inner terminal of the secondary neares the vibrator increases the spark length of the coil? I have found by personal experiments
on several small coils that a much longer spark may be picked from the outside than from the inside terminal of the Secondary
when the knuckle or a conductor is presented thereto. Can you enlighten me on this phe careful experiments would be required tha made that a before spark can be obtained from one end of a coil of wire than from the othe enderes, and mode, but data as to voltage, should be taken. We have no theory to ad-
vance, nor do we question in any way the facts as stated
(10208) J. P. A. asks: Comparing the chemical equivalents (atomic weights) given in
Century Dictionary with those stated in text books on this subject, I find considerable dif ference in the figures. In some cases, the amounts are one-half for those of text books
as against the amounts of Century Dictionary, while in other cases the differen are without definite proportion. If the deter
mination of equivalents of elementary has passed beyond the presumptive state, will
y'u kindly advise me where the truth of this matter may be found? A. We should no more
think of going to the Century Dictionary for the chemical equivalents, or atomic weights of elements, than we should think of going to an
almanac seventeen years old. The Century Dictionary is most valuable in its field; but surely its field is not to give data which have been made far more correct since its publica-
tion seventeen years ago. The American Chemical Society has a committee upon atomic time are received as authority. Probably th most weighty name in connection with this work is that of Prof. F. W. Clarke, the chief chemist for many years of the United States
Geological Survey. The determination of atomic weights has passed beyond the "pre--
sumptive stage," and the results may be found in any recent chemistry, such as Remsen's (10209) J. E. A. asks: The article describing the dry generation of acetylene in
Srpprempar No. 1607. I would like a little information if you can give it to me. The soda." I have been trying to generate acety Ine as described, but with indifferent success.
If you can tell me what kind of sco If you can tell me what kind of scda was
used, you will oblige me very much. A. It is the article upon the dry generation acetylene, although there would seem to be no objicction to using sulphate of soda for the
purpose other than that carbonate is cheaper than the sulphate of soda. The smaller size of carbide should be used and the sodium car honate should be crushed so as to render con
tact between the two more easy. The car bonate of soda has ten parts of water of
crystallization, so that in crystallization, so that in 286 pounds of car-
bonate of soda crystals there are 180 pounds bonate of soda crystals there are 180 pounds
of water. This water it is which produces the acetylene just as in the ordinary methods o senerating acetylene and when the action receiver deprived of its waler. There will be

From a chemical potnt of view there seems to
be no advantage in using the soda instead of e no advantage in using the soda instead Nor is it apparent that the acetylene generated n this way would be different from that gen-
(10210) D. C. D. asks: In order to settle a friendly dispute, will you answer in
Notes and queries" the following Does the moon revolve on its axis? A . The moon rotates on its axis once while it revolves
around the earth once. For this reason it around the earth once. For this reason it
presents always the same face to the earth. The face of the moon shows always the same physical markings. If it is not apparent to axis in order to keep the same face towar the earth, let him take anything round, for example an apple or a ball, and make a plain mark on one side of it. Place a lamp in the
middle of a room and hold the ball repre senting the moon with the mark toward the amp. Notice which wall of the room the
marked side of the ball faces. Now walk a uarter of the way around the lamp, having keeping the mark on the ball directed toward he lamp. To do this you will find that you must turn the ball around one-quarter of a ion to that of the motion of the hands of clock. Continue this till you have gone quite around the lamp. You will have turned the ball through an entire rotation on its axis, hus imitating the actual rotation of the moon on its axis as it revolves around the earth. Todd's "New Astronomy," page
send you this book for $\$ 1.50$.
(10211) M. H. asks: A friend of mine makes carbonic acid gas for his aerated waters and the residue left in the gas generator is you would kindy inform me to feel oblige use this residue can be put. A. The reaction of sulphuric acid and bicarbonate of soda gives oda, when the ingredients are in proper auan tities. The sulphate of soda has little value. We should not advise the use of bicarbonate of soda for this purpose. It is too expensive. Pieces of marble and hydrochloric acid, or sulphuric acid ether, will give the carbon dioxide
just as well. The marble chips will cost little just as well. The marble chips will cost little
or nothing. If sulphuric acid is used calcium sulphate is formed, which is not soluble in water and settles to the bottom. If hydro-
chloric acid is used calcium chloride is formed, which is soluble in water and leaves little or (10212) H. E. says: Will you please inform me if ice formed from sea water be-
comes pure or nearly so, how about the ice in the Arctic © cean? It is all salt. A thin layer of snow on the top of the ice becomes salt.
of we want snow to melt to relieve our thirst we must take it off the top of a drift
a Iittle above the surface of the ice. A. In saying that ice from sea water is fresh, it
is not intended to say that no salt will be on the outside of such ice. Ice frozen from ea water is also very likely to have salt in the mass of the ice in very cold regions where
the ice forms rapidly. We quote from Whetpam's "Recent Developments of Science," page 80 : "If we cool a solution of common
salt the ice which freezes out is the solid form of pure water. If the ice be frozen rapidly, experiment has shown that it does not enter tangled merely mechanically in their inte stices." If a dilute solution of a colored material such as potassium permanganate be taken, and partly frozen, the ice will be clear, alored. We are sure every farmer strongly if a barrel of cider freezes the ice forms on the outside of the barrel and is water ice, but very much stronger than the cider was at first. surface very quickly, and so does snow over (10213) A. M. asks: Please let me know what I would need to cause the sound
f a clock to be transmitted a distance of, say, 150 feet by electricity. A. A simple device
would consist of a telephone transmitter in ront of the clock and a receiver at the point (10214) woul hear the ticking.
(10214) B. F. V. writes: Will it affect hether the gas is consumed in a building and partly turned off at the burners, or partly turned off at the meter and fully turned on ets burning and the same illuminating power on both cases. A. There is a very slight differance in the volume of gas due to the pressure burner jet, which indicates a saving of gas by the meter measurement at the higher presburners instead of at the meter
(10215) J. W. D. asks: 1. How long oes it take to decompose one pound acidified water with a current of 100 volts? A. The depends upon the amount of electricity used if $131 / 2$ amperes are ar of ele vity used.
other current can be found, or the current for
any other time. Water is decomposed with any other time. Water is decomposed with
any voltage greater than 1.47 volts. You will see then that 100 volts is very much higher than is necessary. 2 . How much does it cost
to run a dynamo of 1,000 volts annually, including all expenses? A. That depends upon A dynamo giving 1,000 volts might be lighting a small village, or it might be lighting a large the same in both cases.
(10216) G. G. S. asks: Please inform me as to the amount of current used by (1
$1 / 2$-inch solid carbons, (2) $1 / 2$-inch soft core car bons, (3) $\%$-inch solid carbons, (4) $\%$-inch soft core carbons, when used in a stcreopticon
on 110 -volt alternating current circuit. A. Stereopticons are usually run with $1 / 2$-inch carbons. We have never used one with a
larger carbon. The $1 / 2$-inch carbon will carry larger carbon. The $1 / 2$-inch carbon will carry
as high as 25 amperes, but 10 to 15 amperes is the usual current for such a lamp. A $\%$-inch carbon would carry $25-16$ ths as much current
as a $1 / 2$-inch carbon. The current would be proportional to the area of cross section of the
(10217) J. V. J. asks: 1. Why are closed circuits? A. The calling apparatus $r$ quires a closed circuit. 2. Can the duplex
worked on them? the possibility. Many things are possible whic are not practicable. 3. Does an arc lamp whe place under water decompose? A. No.
heats the water. 4. Can a person get a shock from one carbon-zinc cell? A. Not from the
battery alone. 5. Can an electric motor be driven both ways to advantage? A. Yes. Street (10218) W. writes: A boiler which has a -inch feed pipe and 2 -inch check valve re-
duced to $11 / 2$-inch discharge, the size the pump calls for. A 2 -inch pipe extends from boiler ontinues from chalve, and also 2 -inch pipe reduced to $11 / 2$ inches. A claims that there is one-quarter greater resistance on the pump inch check valve. $\mathbf{B}$ claims it has nothing to ${ }^{\text {do }}$ inch check valve. B claims it has nothing
with it, but that if even the check valve wa larger it would not affect the pump. Who is right? A. B is correct. The larger size of the check valve makes no more work for the pump.
if anything, it favors the work of the pump, causing less friction and resistance.
(10219) M.C.A. asks: Will you please inform me what size and how many feet of wire
it will take to make an electric heater, 104 volts, say 5 to 7 amperes capacity? A. Seven amperes at 104 volts require 15 ohms of resis-
tance. For a rise of 190 degrees $\mathbf{F}$. the resistance rises 40 per cent. Hence about 5-7 as
much wire will be needed if you wish to rais much wire will be needed if you wish to raise the temperature about to that of boiling wate
No. 14 iron wire may be used. This has about 65 feet to an ohm. These are approximate
numbers, and you can adjust the quantity to numbers, and you can adjust the quant
the temperature you wish to maintain.
(10220) J. M. C. asks: 1. Are there transformers made for direct currents? $A$.
Yes. They are called rotary transformers, or and operated successfully? A. No open are light uses over 50 volts. It cannot. Inclosed
arc lights use about 80 volts. Upon circuits higher voltage as many arc lamps are put in ten arc lamps will burn in series. 3. is there a chemical preparation or the like by which

## not know anything better than potash

cutting off a trolley pole, say, two feet, does it increase or decrease the pressure against the the wire the shorter it is. 5. Has copper ever been hardened to any great extent? A. Not in arts" to temper copper. 6. Do you consider th are considered indispensable. We do not adver tise any goods in this column. 7. If there is
such, what do you consider a perfect, at all times waterproof insulation? A. India rubber 8. Has electricity, as yet, been taken from the earth? A. No more than has been put into the earth. No o
doing work.

## NEW BOOKS, ETC.

Mars and Its Mystery. By Edward S Morse. Illustrated. Boston: Little,
Brown \& Co., 1906. 12 mo ; pp. 192. Altbough Mr. Morse's book hardly rises though it is manifestly based on Mr. Percival Lowell's deservedly well-known and popular in a clear and readily understood style the salient arguments for considering Mars an in habited world-arguments which, to anyone
who is at all familiar with Mr. Lowell's splendid studies at his Flagstaff Observatory, must seem irrefutable. The single original chapter of the book, that entitled "My ©wn Work,"
will probably be of most interest to the man will probably be of most interest to the man
who is used to handing a telescope. The observations there recorded a were matil
atural aptitude, long training, and favorable atmospheric conditions. Mr. Morse has drawn upon his knowledge of animal and plant life or many a happy and illuminating com
parison. His work is valuable primarily be cause he has work is valuable primarily be eye, and endeavored to interpret its enigmatic phenomena accordingly, although his interpre tations are decidedy colored by Mr. Lowell's own opinions. For a good, straightforward and accurate account of what we know about Mars, the book is to be commended.
The Differential Arch Dam "D. A. D." An Elementary Treatise on Masonry Dams for the Use of Parties Inter ncluding a General History of the Subject. By George E. Ladshaw. Spartansburg: Carolina Spartan, 1906. 8vo.; pp. 77. Möglichkeit Einer Doppeltele $\begin{array}{ll}\text { phonie } & \text { Mittels } \\ \text { Klänge. } & \text { By J. W. Giltaybrochener Amster }\end{array}$ dam: Johannes Muller, 1906.
Carbon Brushes. By J. S. Speer. St. Mary's, Pa.: Speer Carbon Company,
1906. 16 mo .; pp. 30 .

INDEX OF INVENTIONS For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending November 6, 1906,

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## Its Industrial Use

The Cost of Manufacturing Denaturized Alcohol in Germany and German Methods of Denaturization are discussed
by Consul-General Frank H. Mason in CIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPIEMENT I550. as a Fuel for Gas Engines are ably explained by $H$. Diederichs in Scientific American Supplement is96. Many clear iagrams accompany the text. The article considers the fuel value and physical proalcohol engine wherever thetals of the erent from those of a gasoline or crude In Scientific American Supplement 581 the Production of Industrial Alcohol and its Use in Explosive Motors are given of the cost of manufacturing alcohol French Methods of Denaturization conFrench Methods of Denaturization constitute the subject of a good article pub-
lished in Scientific American SuppieHow Industrial Alcohol is Made and Used is told very fully and clearly in No. 3, The Most Complete Treatise on the Mo= dern Manufacture of Alcohol, explaining thoroughly the chemical principles which underlie the process without too many ing and illustrating all the apparatus re giired in an alcohol plant is published in 1604 and 1605. The article is by L. Baudry
de Saunier, the well-known French authority. In SUPPLEMENTS 1607, 1608, 1609 we publish a digest of the rules and regulations will permit the manufacture and denaturation of tax free alcohol.
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